equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from potentate to potentate as if they were property. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and^ all die world will sympathize. The world can be at peace only if life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and- a sense of justice, of freedom, and of right," No prince or ruler had ever spoken witib such prophetic wisdom and in such ringing tones.

Ten weeks after his address to tibe Senate the President was sucked into the whirlpool by Germany's renewal of the.unrestricted submarine campaign, and no more was heard of peace without victory. With this inevitable exception, for no country fights except to win, he ende'avoured to maintain the ideal of a moderate settlement. " It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose^ in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of rjght, a war for the preservation of principles and of purpose, that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irrepfoachable intention, for our foes as well as our friends. The cause being just and holy, the -settlement must be of like motive and quality. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will'show them favour, I

devoutly believe, oi^ly if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy." In January, 1918, a month after this address to Congress, Wilson sketched out the settlement he had in mind in formulating the Fourteen Points, the four-teeatlr being the creation of a League of Nations."An evident principle," he concluded," runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and th^ir right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak."

On July 4, 1918, Independence Day, he enshrined his pro-gramme in a sentence that travelled round the world. " What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the